

WILSON HAS 422 ELECTORAL VOTES

Carries 39 States Surely
With Wyoming in
Doubt.

T. R. GETS 5, TAFT 3

Taft and Hedges Run Second,
but Far Behind
in This State.

U. S. SENATE IS IN DOUBT

Woman Suffrage Wins Three
More States and Socialists
Make Big Gains.

Corrected and additional returns yesterday increased the magnitude of the victory of Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party generally throughout the country.

Late returns last night and corrections on those made before seemed to make it certain that Wilson carried thirty-nine States at the polls, while Roosevelt was second with five and Taft third with three.

Democratic chairmen of Pennsylvania, Kansas and Idaho late last night wired to national headquarters that the results in those States were so close that it might require an official canvass to make sure that Wilson had lost. They were emphatic in their claims of victory. This would take two States from Roosevelt and one from Taft.

Late in the night came the news that Kansas had been carried by 20,000 for Wilson and must be taken from the Roosevelt column.

As it stood, with the close States apportioned on the face of the returns obtainable, Wilson will have 422 electoral votes, the greatest number ever given to a Presidential candidate; Roosevelt will have 94 and Taft will have 12 from his four States. This will give Wilson a majority of 316 over all, a plurality of 328 over Roosevelt and a plurality of 410 over Taft. Roosevelt will beat Taft by 82 votes.

The day brought three other significant changes in the electoral count and Taft was the loser in each. New Hampshire with four electors and little Rhode Island with five for the first time in the memory of man went to the Democratic column, while Washington's seven votes went to the credit of Roosevelt.

Wyoming, which was credited to Wilson on election night, goes into the doubtful column. With a little over three-fifths of the districts still missing the count seems, first Taft, then Wilson in the lead. The result will be very close.

It is not quite certain that the Democrats will have control of both branches of Congress. There is no question about the House, in which the Democrats will have a plurality of 174, according to the latest figures. The Progressives will have seventeen members.

The Senate is still in doubt. At best the Democrats cannot hope to control it by more than a slight majority, but late last night the results in Michigan, Illinois and Colorado were still in doubt. In all these States where Senators are to be selected the Legislature is so close on joint ballot, as the returns come in, that every district must be counted before the result can be known.

The Senate as constituted to-day consists of fifty Republicans, forty-three Democrats, there being three vacancies. The terms of thirty-five Senators expire on March 3, fourteen Democrats and twenty-one Republicans. Upon the face of the latest returns New Jersey, New Hampshire, Delaware, Colorado and Montana apparently have elected Democratic Legislatures which will send Democrats to the upper House at Washington.

New York State gave Wilson the record breaking plurality of 265,014, of which New York City contributed 102,198. It gave Sulzer 214,609, of which New York City contributed 48,075. President Taft ran second in the State, beating Roosevelt by 15,177 votes.

Job E. Hedges beat Oscar Straus by some 42,915 votes. The total vote as obtainable last night was: Wilson, 690,893; Taft, 427,878; and Roosevelt, 412,702. For Governor Sulzer received 647,720, Hedges 433,111, and Straus 390,196.

The next State Legislature will be overwhelmingly Democratic, both Assembly and Senate. Manhattan and The Bronx send to the Assembly thirty-four Democrats and one Progressive. M. Schnapp, from the Thirty-first. Of the twenty-three Assemblymen from Kings two are Republicans, Naylor in the Seventeenth and Hoff in the Eighteenth. The twelve Senators from Manhattan and The Bronx are all Democrats.

In adjacent States New Jersey elected a Democratic Legislature, which means a Democratic President of the Senate after January 1, who will succeed Gov. Wilson when he resigns. Connecticut, which returned Gov. Balmori, has also elected a Democratic Legislature, but Massachusetts sent back a Republican State Legislature, which would mean the reelection of W. Murray Crane if he wanted it. Pennsylvania has a Republican Legislature by a plurality, but the Democrats and the Progressives could control by combination. It was said last night.

The cause of woman suffrage made significant advances. According to reports received at the headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association yesterday, Arizona, Oregon and Kansas voted to accord votes to women, while Michigan was said to be in doubt. Wisconsin returned an adverse verdict.

The Socialists found great consolation in their estimate that 800,000 votes were cast for their party throughout the country. Schenectady and Milwaukee, however, repudiated their votes of other years whereby they had elected Socialist Mayors.

Dixon Going Back to Montana. Senator Dixon, the Progressive man, said yesterday that he was going back to Missoula, Mont., and practice law. His term as United States Senator expires on March 4, and the new Montana Legislature will elect a Democrat in his place.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

For Wilson.	
Alabama	13
Arizona	13
Arkansas	13
California	21
Colorado	13
Connecticut	13
Delaware	13
Florida	13
Georgia	13
Idaho	13
Illinois	21
Iowa	13
Kansas	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	13
Maine	13
Maryland	13
Massachusetts	13
Minnesota	13
Mississippi	13
Missouri	13
Montana	13
Nebraska	13
Nevada	13
New Hampshire	13
New Jersey	13
New Mexico	13
New York	33
North Carolina	13
North Dakota	13
Oklahoma	13
Oregon	13
Rhode Island	13
South Carolina	13
Tennessee	13
Texas	13
Utah	13
Virginia	13
Washington	13
Wisconsin	13
Total	422

For Roosevelt.	
Illinois	21
Michigan	13
Pennsylvania	21
South Dakota	13
Washington	13
Total	94

For Taft.	
Idaho	13
Utah	13
Vermont	13
Total	4

Wilson's majority 316
Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt 328
Wilson's plurality over Taft 410
Roosevelt's plurality over Taft 82
Necessary for choice, 266
In 1896 McKinley received 271 electoral votes and Bryan 176.
In 1900 McKinley received 292 electoral votes and Bryan 155.
In 1904 Roosevelt received 336 electoral votes and Parker 140.
In 1908 Taft received 238 electoral votes and Bryan 162.

NARROW MARGIN IN MAINE.

Wilson Carries It, but Progressives Will Keep Up Fight.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 6.—With only line plantations missing out of a total of 521 towns, cities and plantations in the State Wilson's Maine vote totals 50,946, Roosevelt's totals 48,387, Taft has 26,504, Debs 2,672 and Chaffin 681. These nine plantations cast a total of only 140 votes four years ago. Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt now stands at 2,559 and his plurality over Taft 24,442. Four years ago Taft had 66,989 votes and Bryan 35,403, showing a plurality of 31,586. The vote of Debs this year shows an increase of 52 per cent. over the 1908 total.

The extent to which the Republican vote fell off was beyond expectations and party leaders are at a loss to explain it. Roosevelt's strength was beyond expectations. In fact Wilson's margin was so close that there was a doubt well into Tuesday night.

Four years ago Taft carried all the sixteen counties of the State. This year he carried none. Wilson carried nine counties and Roosevelt seven. Four years ago Taft carried 18 of the 20 cities. This year he carried only Eastport, Wilson carrying thirteen and Roosevelt six. No Congressmen were voted for in Maine.

ROOSEVELT HOLDS ILLINOIS.

Democrats Get State Officers—Progressives in Legislature.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Bull Moose party will hold the balance of power in the next State Legislature. In other respects the victory of the Democrats in Illinois, national, Congressional and State, is even greater than the returns last night and early this morning indicated.

Roosevelt has carried the State by 15,000 to 18,000. The estimate is based on complete unofficial returns from Cook county, which give Roosevelt a lead of 37,000, and nearly two-thirds of the returns from down State where Wilson leads by 15,000 and is likely to increase this lead as other southern counties are heard from.

It now appears that Edward F. Dunne, Democratic nominee for Governor, has carried the State by 90,000, of which 52,000 plurality over Charles S. Deneen, Republican, comes from Cook county, and 38,000 from down State. All the other Democratic State candidates are elected by generous margins.

WILSON CARRIES IOWA.

May Pull State Ticket Through—Legislature Republican.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 6.—Wilson has a lead of 10,794 plurality over Theodore Roosevelt in 57 out of 99 counties in Iowa. There are no figures yet available to give any kind of an estimate on the total vote for any Presidential candidate. In many counties election boards were still counting the ballots at supper hour to-night.

The Democratic victory on President has apparently resulted in the election of E. G. Dunn of Mason City, Democrat, over George W. Clarke, the Republican candidate for Governor. Last night it looked like Clarke, but to-night returns from sixty counties on Governor give Dunn a plurality of 4,420. The State Legislature is apparently Republican by a small majority, which will insure the reelection of Senator W. S. Kenyon.

T. R. THIRD IN VIRGINIA.

Wilson Will Have 55,000 Plurality in State.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Based on counties already in the following is the estimated total vote in Virginia: Wilson, 78,881; Taft, 21,131; Roosevelt, 18,570; Chaffin, 800; Debs, 800, and Reimer, 50. Total, 119,632.

Returns to-night are scattering and are coming in slowly. Thirty-five counties are incomplete.

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WOMEN IN POLITICS? WELL, LISTEN TO THIS

Senator Dixon Would Give
Them a Medal—The Moos-
ettes, at Least.

ONE DISSENTING VOICE

Even Graceless One Admits the
Ladies “Added a Pictur-
esque Touch.”

Women had a finger in the pie of every political party this year. It was only a finger and didn't loom very large compared with the fists of the men. But the feminine digit stirred good and hard wherever and whenever it got a chance.

At the Bull Moose headquarters, Senator Dixon was asked whether he thought the work of the women had done any real good in the Roosevelt campaign. “Why,” declared the Senator with solemn conviction, “the women ought to get a medal from the Bull Moose party. Got your pencil? Because I want you to get this straight. You may say this from me: that for the first time in the history of political campaigns in this country women have been a positive, definite factor. Our women, I mean; the women of the Bull Moose party. The work of most of the others was a joke.”

“But the women who have been working for Roosevelt—women like Jane Adams, Frances Kellor and others like them—had as much influence and won as many votes as any man could. The principles of the Progressive party appeal to the finest type of women in the land. They have looked to the standard. They did not only good work but effective work. And they are going to be one of the biggest factors in winning success next time. And that's the honest truth.”

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who asserts that she doesn't care for the present which party wins, bore testimony which corroborated Senator Dixon's statement. She has been campaigning for suffrage in the West and found herself following in the wake of Jane Adams's speech-making trip.

“Wherever I went,” said Dr. Shaw, “I heard nothing but talk of Jane Adams. I suppose other political speakers had been out there, but you never would have guessed it from what people had to say. As nearly as I can judge, Miss Adams was the most effective speaker that was out in this campaign. Personally I was very shy and did count for so much, for I want absolute non-partisanship among women who haven't the vote while we are fighting to get it. But no one can question now that women can be of immense importance in a political campaign.”

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who led the work of the Wilson-Marshall women's organization even after she was 'old

up by an operation, is still on the sick list. She went down to national headquarters to get the returns election night, but yesterday was rather the worse for it, and her physician's orders were that she was not to be disturbed. But the opinion of her faithful lieutenants, Miss Emily Robbins and Miss Dodds, seemed to be that the next President has a good deal to thank the women for.

They exhibited shelves of telegrams from branch organizations all over the country telling of thousands of dollars raised by women, of thousands of feet of women at suppers on Wilson rally days, of hundreds of speeches made. They totaled up dizzying columns of figures and found they had sent out about 55,000 pieces of “literature.” They had caused to be circulated a million Wilson-Marshall seals.

Had the women really helped elect a Democratic President? Well, they rather guessed they had. One of the men around Democratic headquarters whose name for obvious reasons is suppressed remarked that in his opinion women's work in the political campaign had done just one thing. Only one. It had “added a picturesque touch.”

He was so abandoned to post election honesty that he blurted out the fact that number of fool women he had run across had been appalling. But even he climbed down when he was asked this simple question:

“The women's work for the party doesn't seem to you to have been worth much. But would you think it would hurt the party if they worked against it?” “Lord, yes!” he exclaimed. “Oh, I admit that we need them on our side. And as for the fool women—well, there's a fool man to offset every one of them.”

Jack Hammond, who has managed to get a few items concerning the Democratic candidates before the public in course of the last six months, said that he knew personally of votes that had been gained by the women workers for Wilson. He declared that Mabel Potter Daggett's “Letter to the Housekeeper” had been one of the best shots in the whole Democratic supply of ammunition.

“That letter went to thousands of women who read it, were convinced by it and who preached it to their husbands. I know of one man, with a salary of \$18,000 a year, who was converted by that letter. He had intended to vote for Taft. His wife received the letter and began to pass its arguments on to him. First he switched to Roosevelt. But his wife continued to get a good word but effective work. And they are going to be one of the biggest factors in winning success next time. And that's the honest truth.”

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WOMEN REJOICE OVER NEW SUFFRAGE STATES

Feel Sure They Have Won in
Kansas, Oregon, Arizona
and Michigan.

WERE ONLY SURE OF TWO

Won't Let Themselves Be
“Counted Out” in Oregon
This Time.

The women painted four States red yesterday afternoon.

It is true they were only on a map at the national suffrage headquarters at 505 Fifth avenue, but the air of reckless exhilaration which pervaded the place indicated that the women would have painted the States themselves a dazzling vermilion if they could have got at them.

Tumor says that when the news came to town that Kansas, Oregon, Arizona and Michigan had been added to the suffrage column Dr. Anna Howard Shaw did a bucking bronco bit of gymnastics. Same rumor credited Mrs. Arthur Townsend with a pigeon wing.

Anyhow Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw herself declared that at her particular suffrage shop everybody joined in the performance of a highland fling. There was joy and to spare in all the suffrage camps.

“Are we glad!” exclaimed Dr. Shaw in response to a question. “Well, we are as glad as people generally are when they get more good fortune than they dreamed of.”

“I felt sure of two States. Hoped for three. But four!”

Suffrage is coming with more of a rush than the most sanguine of us expected. And it will keep on coming. It is in the air.

“Some one has just telephoned me that it is now said that Oregon is ‘doubtful.’ They will try to count us out, I know. They did it once before.

“In 1908 we won Oregon absolutely. They cheated us out of our victory then. But they shan't do it again. I have telegraphed the suffrage association out there if an attempt is made to defraud them of their victory and they want to contest the election, to go ahead! The national association will stand back of them.”

It is an expensive thing to contest an election. It costs about \$20,000 and the Oregon State association can't afford it by itself. But we will help them. Oregon shan't be stolen from us a second time.

As for Michigan, it has given me the great surprise of my experience. I was out there not long ago and found the suffrage women less strongly organized there than in any other of the six States where the question was to come up. But the men of Michigan made up for any weakness in the women's organization. The State Grange made the question the big feature of the campaign. Michigan is an agricultural State and the grange is strong. Their work counted.

Then the labor organizations appointed a suffrage committee and were strong for it. The two organizations of women which are especially important in Michigan also put up a good fight. They are the I. O. O. F. and the W. C. T. U., which latter had the good sense to drop temporarily their own special line of work and devote themselves solely to getting the vote.

And they got it. Some one told me it won by a slight margin in Michigan. I don't care how slight it is. We have won. That's what counts.

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urged that the interview be cut short, as Dr. Shaw was tired.

“I'm not tired!” exclaimed the leader of a thousand suffrage battles. “I'm too happy to be tired.”

At the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage party in Thirty-fourth street everybody was beaming. Mrs. Laidlaw and Mrs. W. W. Penfield, encountering each other late in the afternoon, exchanged rapturous hand claps of congratulation and promptly displayed an Oliver Twist greed by exclaiming: “It's almost too good to be true! But has anybody heard definitely about Wisconsin? Don't you think perhaps we may get Wisconsin too?”

“Well,” said some one valiantly, “if we haven't got it now we will soon. Just watch our women work, now that we have had not merely a taste of success but pretty nearly one good square meal of it.”

LEGISLATOR-ELECT SHOT.

New Hampshire Man Wounds Two and Kills Himself.

ALSTED, N. H., Nov. 6.—Frank Kidder, 40 years old, who recently returned from an asylum, shot and probably fatally wounded his aunt, Miss Mary Richardson, and wounded Martin L. Richardson, an uncle, and then committed suicide here to-day.

Mr. Richardson, who was shot four times but not seriously wounded, was elected by the Democratic party to the State Legislature yesterday.

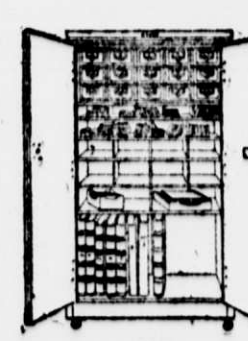
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